

## Shinnō.

1917 Hongkong, 27th August, 1934.



The first column has also orders to capture or drive away Daeng Glango, a Bugis chief, who has collected round him some followers, fortified himself near Sakra, and will have nothing to do with the Government, and who says that he is a cousin of the Rajah of Goa. Daeng Glango seems to be the stumbling block to the pacification. He profited by the disturbances to raise himself to the position of leader.

be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand  
at, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.  
All brethren are cordially invited.

Deaths from the outbreak (oth May) up to August 31st, noon, 5,400; grand total, 5,400.

the Alice Hospital, and on the 8th  
ant reported that \$56 had been stolen  
his box and that he suspected Joseph  
(the young man who had refused to sign  
important document drawn up by Bailey) of

Earthquake shocks have been felt in Macedonia, Old Serbia and Eastern Bulgaria.

young son daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Wilkes. Minister Denby was asked for his opinion on the Chinese-Japanese difficulty and regarding the relative chances of the combatants. He replied: "It would be impossible for me to say anything about either of the two countries. If



I did say anything. It would be immediately telegraphed to China, and owing to my official position my lips are sealed. Anyway, I felt Peking before any signs of the trouble broke out, coming away from there on March 17th, and to the United States by way of Europe.

LONDON, July 31st.  
A dispatch from Berlin says: Princess Bismarck fell from her bed on Sunday and was rendered unconscious by the fall. She has since remained in that state. Her condition excites attention.

BERLIN, July 31st.  
Princess Bismarck, who sustained a shock by falling from her bed on Sunday last, has recovered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31st.  
A dispatch from Crete says a man fired a shot to-day at the Governor-General. He was slightly wounded in the head.

LONDON, July 31st.  
Anirco Luchas, an anarchist, who was arrested in Corfu, has been brought to this city and identified as the assassin of Slynor Bandi, editor of the *Leopold Gazette* Lyons.

LONDON, July 31st.  
In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt moved the closure of the debate on the evicted tenants bill, and to apply the guillotine to certain sections in order that the business of the session might be finished by August 9th. This was opposed, but finally the motion was adopted without a division.

Mr. Balfour spoke with great warmth in opposition and predicted that the House of Lords would certainly reject the bill. He also referred to the Irish public as the suffering dupes of their representatives in Parliament, who only desired a quarter of a million of British money to eke out the Paris funds. The speech was greeted with cheers and ironical cheers.

Monday followed Mr. Balfour, but the confusion became so great while he was talking that his voice could not be heard.

#### NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our Sydney exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, August 8th.  
Mr. A. E. St. dard has invited William Brockwell, the Surrey professional, to join the English cricket team which is to visit Australia next season.

Almost two-thirds of the Scotch bondholders of the Loan and Mortgage Bank of Victoria, Limited, Melbourne, have approved of the proposed conversion of terminal debentures into 4 per cent. debenture stock, provided the deed adequately secures the new stock.

The directors of the Union Bank petitioned to-day that the liquidation of the affairs of the Bank of South Australia should be carried out under the supervision of the Court.

After argument, the Judge refused to accede to the petition on a technical ground, but suggested that the liquidator should petition to the same effect.

August 9th.  
The Union Bank is determined to enforce the call upon the shareholders in the Bank of South Australia.

The French military authorities have refused to purchase the monster electric mine-lance made by M. Eugene Turpin, the famous inventor of military, and as a consequence M. Turpin has again offered the gun to Germany.

The marriage has taken place at the Imperial Palace of Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, of the Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, and the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch.

During the journey from the Palace after the wedding, the carriage in which the Duke and Duchess were driving was upset, and the bride was thrown into a ditch, being badly injured by the fall.

The *Morning Post* announces that H.M.S. *Cresset* is being got ready to immediately convey relief crews to warships on the Australian station, and regards this as a confirmation of the belief that discontent exists among the present crews of H.M. ship *Cresset*, *Rapid*, and *Lizard*.

The Scotch miners on strike are suffering terrible privations, and the allowance they receive is only 2s. a fortnight.

Thousands of men and their families are absolutely destitute, and are dependent upon the soup kitchens for their means of support.

PERTH, (W.A.), August 9th.  
The Imperial Treasury has approved of the establishment of a mint at Perth.

BRISBANE, August 9th.  
In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Hamilton's motion to go into committee for the purpose of amending the Payment of Members Act, by increasing the payment from £300 per year, was carried after a short debate.

The resolution was ordered to be received by the House next Friday. The Assembly then adjourned till Tuesday.

LONDON, August 10th.  
The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Berlin Tageblatt* reports that the Russian troops in Siberia have received orders to prepare for an immediate march eastward in the event of any change taking place in the State control of Korea.

At present there are eight Russian warships in Korean waters watching the development of events, and it is asserted that the French fleet has been directed to co-operate with the Russian vessels in any action which may be taken.

The "Crown" of the Royal Yacht Squadron concluded to-day, when the race for the Australian Cup took place, Admiral Montagu's *Carina* defeating Mr. J. Grettton's *Lala*, by 1 min. 25 sec.

August 11th.  
The Russian forces in East Siberia comprise 25,000 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, and 64 guns.

August 12th.  
The French police have warned the authorities at St. Petersburg that a number of dangerous anarchists are arriving in the Russian capital, with the view of carrying out a plot to murder the Czar.

It is intended to kill his Imperial Majesty by means of an explosion, the anarchists being incited at St. Petersburg to celebrate the marriage of his daughter the Grand Duchess Xenia to the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch.

August 13th.  
The brother of Cezario Santo Matrono, the assassin of M. Carnot, has committed suicide. It is probable that the fate of his brother preyed on the young man's mind, and that he preferred to take his life rather than live to hear of Santo's execution. The suicide occurred at a club which the deceased was in the habit of visiting.

Two female impersonators have been arrested in London under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The accused are believed to be notorious characters, and the first information of their operations was conveyed to the police by a man who declared that the supposed women were men in female attire. The police watching the two suspected men arrested them when they were in a cab with a man. Taking the suspects by surprise the police possessed down upon the vehicle, and immediately raised the doors of one of the supposed women, when it was discovered that he was wearing a man's trousers. This man remarked to the police, "You see I am not in female attire!" while the second suspect stated that he was a female

impersonator at music halls and other places of amusement. The accused were brought before the bench to-day, when the police gave evidence to the effect that they had visited the apartments occupied by the accused. They lived in two rooms, a parlour and a kitchen. In the latter were two mattresses, while the windows of the room were heavily curtained.

The witnesses were severely cross-examined by the accused, but the only evidence of interest elicited was that two women live in the house where the accused have rooms. On the application of the police a remand was granted.

#### THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR AND THE INDIAN EXPORT TRADE.

The war between China and Japan is the absorbing topic of the hour in commercial circles in Bombay, and we hence place before our readers the opinions of a number of representative men whose business relations have made them thoroughly conversant with men and manners in the Far East.

Mr. S. M. Moses, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, says:—"The war, which has broken out between China and Japan, will of course affect our trade with these countries, while in the last the people's minds will be engaged in the issue of the conflict, and there will be want of confidence generally and curtailment of credit which will necessarily have an adverse influence on the Bombay trade. Twist shipments to Japan will of course suffer, but on the other hand shipments of that commodity from Japan to China will also be curtailed. As regards opium, a large trade is being carried on with the coast of China in junk. On account of the Japanese privations, these craft will be afraid to venture out—and again the bankers will withdraw their credits from the merchants. While the state of the country continues disturbed, these two causes will, I fear, affect the consumption of foreign opium in China. One of the reasons why cotton exports to Japan are less than during last year is, I believe, that a new trade has sprung up between Liverpool and Japan, and American cotton is to some extent now being imported in Japan, which has taken the place of the cotton of the India staple. I hope that the war will be of short duration. As all the European Powers are interested in the peace of both empires, they are sure to interfere and bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute which is the immediate cause of the war."

Messrs. Tata and Son say that it is hazardous to form any opinion as to the effect of the war on the export of Indian articles of merchandise. Unless the hostilities take a further development, it is unlikely that trade will come to standstill, although of course, it will be very much diminished, there being little demand for Indian cotton in Japan while the people are engaged in war. If there is less demand, prices will go down, large stocks will remain in hand, and trade would suffer.

The manager of another leading firm of exporters to the Far East said that he did not agree with the view that the falling off of demand for cotton in Japan was due to the war. An association called the "Japanese Union" has been formed in Japan, which refuses to take cotton from those who are not members of the Union, and a fine has to be paid to the funds by any member disregarding the rule. Europeans have not yet joined the Union, although the members refuse to buy cotton from foreigners who are non-members. This was assigned as the cause of the curtailment of the demand for cotton in Japan during the current year. The Nippono-Japanese line of steamers alone take cotton to Japan for the members of the Union. Non-members are at present, said our informant, unable to do anything in the matter. Unless the Japanese line of steamers carried the English flag, the merchants would be afraid to consign goods by them. The Government of Japan have now abolished the duty on the export of yarn from Japan in order to increase the trade with China, which has up to the present time been supplied by India. If China ceases to export cotton to Japan, the latter will have to look for their supply of cotton to India. But there is the difficulty that the Japanese Union, would hesitate to take cotton carried by any outside line of steamers.

Mr. S. Abraham, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., said that it was premature to place any opinion as to the effects of the war on the Indian trade, as nobody yet knew what developments the war might take. So long as vessels sailed under the English flag, Indian merchants were not likely to suffer greatly. The trade with the free ports would be carried on by means of English and other foreign steamers.

A Japanese, who has a mercantile business in Bombay, concurred in the view that the present condition of affairs is unfavourable to trade between India and Japan, as Indian merchants are afraid to ship their goods to Japan, in such disturbed times. He continued:—"The Japanese mills are getting half the amount of their consumption of cotton from China, and if the mills do not stop work they will be obliged to take Indian yarn instead of Chinese. Should the war continue, the demand for Bengal cotton will not increase if the European merchants in China buy up the cotton and ship the same to Japan by English or other liners except Chinese and Japanese boats. The rules of the Japanese Union do not apply to cotton exported from China, and consequently there is nothing to prevent the importation of China cotton to Japan. Japan had already ordered cotton from China for consumption, and therefore there is not at present a demand for the Indian cotton of higher price. China cotton is not superior to Indian cotton, but it is cheaper. The Japanese spin yarn up to number eighteen from Chinese cotton, but in number eighteen they use Chinese cotton mixed with Indian. From number eighteen upwards they use a great deal of Indian, very little of the Chinese product being mixed with it. Japan consumes most of its production, and at present very little yarn is consigned to China. Indian yarn being cheaper than Japanese yarn, there will very probably be a demand for Bengal cotton for Japan, but it is doubtful whether the merchants will dare to consign it to that country in time of war."

A China merchant said that the trade between China and Japan would suffer, but such would not be the case with Indian exports to China. English and other foreign vessels could safely go to the treaty ports, and most of the Indian trade with China was confined to those ports.

A Parsee merchant of long standing said that, if anybody suffered in trade, it would be the Japanese merchants. The Indian traders would be able to give the same credit to the merchants in Japan as they had hitherto done.

Notwithstanding this view, it may be said that generally speaking the merchants in Bombay do not apprehend any serious injury to their trade.

—*Bombay Gazette*.

#### NETHERLANDS INDIA.

At Probolinggo on the 6th instant, the German ship *Werra* came into collision with the British steamer *Dryadale*, then lying at anchor, which suffered some damage. The masters of the two vessels could not agree regarding the amount of compensation due in consequence, and the matter will have to be decided in court. Neither vessel was much the worse for the collision, for the *Dryadale* was able to proceed to her destination, Port Said. The *Werra* also shortly afterwards sailed for Hamburg to load sugar.

The import trade at Sourabaya fares badly under the existing depression, and, on the 8th inst., received another shock by the failure of three Chinese traders in quick succession. Other failures among Chinese were in prospect, and the outlook is the darker from the slender chance of any improvement in business there in the near future. A few days previously, an Arab trader there had failed and had offered his creditors a composition of forty per cent., which they accepted. Of late years, very few insolvents there have offered anything like that percentage; and, as matters now stand, there is very little chance indeed of insolvents satisfying their creditors with such high figures.

At Sourabaya, also, voices have been raised against liberty given to Asiatics there to retail poison. Every precaution is indeed taken that European doctors and apothecaries should be fully qualified, and be restricted in the sale of poisons. But, on the other hand, any Asiatic can buy openly, in the public markets, enough poison to kill dozens of people, and can also set up as a quack at pleasure.

The Dutch Government has notified a proclamation of neutrality for the China-Japan war. The Government steamer *Sperwer* brought to Sourabaya on the 6th instant the arms recently seized in Bali waters, for the alleged attempted smuggling of which there two Englishmen and a Dane had been arrested. No less than 101 repeating rifles and the accompanying ammunition, says the *Sourabaya Courant*, had been seized, and these articles were duly made over to the judicial authorities in that city. The *Sperwer* also brought the three adventurers in question, who are alleged to have proceeded from Singapore, and who, after arrest, had been kept in custody at Batavia. The Dutch were so ill on arrival at Sourabaya that he had to be taken to hospital where he subsequently died. The other prisoners were quartered in an hotel where, on the 11th inst., they were served with a notice of proceedings having been taken against them in court. Justice moves so slowly in Java that, probably, it will be a long while before the trial comes off. The *Batavia Nieuwsblad* says that a fourth alleged arms smuggler succeeded in escaping from the interior of Bali.

At Sourabaya, a match factory has been started, the article taking turned out after the Swedish pattern. The promoters expect to do a good business, owing to the rival matches from Japan having gone up in price in Java, since the outbreak of the war in Korea.

In Lombok, the course of events flows more smoothly. The rebellious Mahomedan islanders or Saksaks as they are termed, have agreed to come under British rule which they had almost succeeded in throwing off when the Dutch expedition landed. They are, however, to be put under the protection of the Netherlands India Government.—*Straits Times*.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the other giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China.—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

#### To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co., 209, Market Street, Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. 1943

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY THE ACTING COMMANDANT.

FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 93.—GENERAL.—In future all CASUALTIES such as ENLISTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, REMOVALS, &c., will be notified in Orders.

No. 94.—GENERAL.—The Efficiency Certificates for last Season will be given, on Parade, to the Battery on MONDAY, and to the Company on TUESDAY.

No. 100.—PROMOTIONS.—MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—The following promotions are notified:—

TO BE SERGEANTS.

F. H. May, 18.5.94—A. M. Marshall, 18.5.93 F. M. Matland, 6.3.94—E. D. Sanders, 25.6.94

TO BE CORPORALS.

F. T. Bodeley, 6.3.94—E. R. Burdon, 6.3.94 C. M. Flith, 6.3.94—A. B. Macdonald, 25.6.94

No. 101.—FIELD BATTERY.—Office and N. C. O. of duty, Lieut. H. E. DENSON, B. S. MAY and G. L. DUNNAN.

No. 102.—FIELD BATTERY.—SQUAD DRILLS, HEADQUARTERS, MONDAY, 5.30 P.M. (White Uniform and Forage Caps).

FRIDAY, 9 P.M. Plain Clothes.

SATURDAY, 2.30 P.M. (White Uniform and Helmets).

CARBINE PRACTICE.—FREE AMMUNITION.

KOWLOON DOCK DETACHMENT.—Squad Drills, MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P.M. They can also attend the Range on SATURDAY.

NOTE.—LAUNCH will leave NEW PEDDER'S WHARF at 2.45 P.M. on SATURDAY.

No. 103.—MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—SQUAD DRILL at HEADQUARTERS on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P.M. Plain Clothes.

By Order, F. F. LAMBARDE, Lieut. R.A., Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters, Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. 1941

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE.....TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' GALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st September, at 8.30 for a 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. 914

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of Declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. 1912

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. 1912

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, is used from the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in Asia. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable statistics concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the Far East, with a mass of varied information on many interesting subjects unrivalled by any similar publication in any part of the World.

PRICE.....\$3.00.

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c., and at the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1894.

#### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1894, AT 2.30 P.M.,

at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Comprising:—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.

MARBLE-TOP CENTRE & SIDE TABLES.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS.

GLASS BOOK-CASE, DESK & WRITING TABLE.

CARPETS and RUGS.

EXTENSION-DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELED GLASS BACK, WHATNOTS and DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED-WARE, DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE & WASHSTAND, ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHLEIMAYER & SONS.

ONE NEW JAPANESE JINRIKSHA.

ONE COOKING STOVE.

ALSO

ONE ENTOMOLOGICAL CABINET, (Made of Seasoned Camphor Wood), &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—At customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1894. 931

#### To be Let.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES.—"HIGHER" MAGAZINE GAR. Nos. 7 & 8, RIFON TERRACE, No. 8, OLD BAILEY, No. 9, CHANCERY LANE, FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS, FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PREL STREET and STAMFORD STREET, FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

OFFICES.—PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co's

GODOWNS.—BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. 931

#### To be Let.

TO LET.

Nos. 7 & 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE, OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of MCGREGOR'S BARBERS.

OFFICES and ROOMS at Consignee House.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. 923

#### To be Let.

TO BE LET.

No. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1894. 1909

#### Inventions.

**SOUTHALL MOSQUITO CONES**

The only remedy which has been found efficient in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.

The following are the names of the persons who have used SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in their homes, and who have found them to be of great service in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.

PERFECT SLEEP DISTURBED SLEEP ARE INCURED, as the cones keep the air pure, and kill all the insects which are the cause of the disturbance.

Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are made of a mixture of Arum and other plants, and are of a shape which is most effective in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratory of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

#### SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION

**JAVA POWDER**

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY PUT UP IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE

ADOREE LA PEAU

12 & 14, Boul. St. Martin, PARIS

ROUGES & BLANCS

BLANC DE PERLES

LIQUID

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

**ORIZA-POWDER**

Rice Flower

MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME

L. LEGRAND'S



## The Share Market.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

**BANKS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—92 per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00  
 paid up—\$24, sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

**CHINESE LOANS.**  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$644 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 1674 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.  
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sales.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.  
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sales.

**SHIPPING.**  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$264 per share, buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$67, buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$38, sales and buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$51, buyers.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$5 per share, nominal.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

**REFINERS.**  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, ex. div., sellers.  
 Luon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

**MINING.**  
 Panjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 Panjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.  
 The Kaub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.80 per share, sellers.  
 Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, sales and sellers.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
 Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

**HOTELS.**  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$101.  
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

**LANDS AND BUILDING.**  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$51, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales.  
 Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

**DISPENSARIES.**  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10.30, sellers.  
 Dakin, Cruikshank & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$107 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$51, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.  
 Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 On LONDON—Bank, T. T. ....2/2 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at demand .....2/2 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....2/2 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight .....2/2 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight .....2/2 1/2  
 On PARIS—  
 Bank Bills, at demand .....2/79  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight .....2/83  
 On INDIA—  
 T. T. ....192  
 On Demand .....192 1/2  
 On SHANGHAI—  
 Bank, T. T. ....73 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight .....74 1/2  
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) .....88.80  
 Silver (per oz.) .....30 1/2

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. J. Anderson.  
 Mr. J. B. Bailey.  
 Rev. S. A. Bayles.  
 Master S. Brinkworth.  
 Capt. J. C. Broadhurst.  
 Dr. V. D. Crawford.  
 Dr. V. D. Denenberg.  
 Captain E. Davies.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff.  
 Mr. J. J. East.  
 Mr. J. T. Ezerman.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant.  
 Mr. J. Hamilton.  
 Mr. R. S. Harger.  
 Mr. J. Kingdon.  
 Mr. J. Kenneth.  
 Mr. R. Lyall.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Dr. Dearblock.  
 Miss Coe.  
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.  
 Mr. F. Delbanco.  
 Mr. R. P. Dipple.  
 Mr. J. P. Dowling.  
 Mr. Geo. Fenwick.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison.  
 Mr. Geo. Holmes.  
 Mr. Morton Jones.  
 Dr. Meaden.  
 Mr. Medhurst.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on the 5th instant.  
 The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mail, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 16th ultimo.  
 The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mail, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Airline*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 7th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Argo* left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.  
 The steamer *Argyll* left Singapore on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Matua* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st August, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Temperature at surface	Temperature at 10 fms.	Direction of Wind	Force	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Clouds	Remarks
Wanchow	84.5	84.5	SW	4	30.0	84.5	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SW	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SW	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SW	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.7	80.7	SE	4	30.0	80.7	85	100	
Singapore	80.7	80.7	NW	5	30.0	80.7	85	100	
Penang	80.7	80.7	SE	4	30.0	80.7	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	W	7	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	W	7	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Singapore	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Penang	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Canton	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Hankow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Yokohama	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Kobe	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Nagasaki	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Shanghai	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Foochow	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.8	85	100	
Amoy	80.8	80.8	SE	4	30.0	80.			